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DEVELOPMENT OF A SOCIAL DISTANCE SCALE

Aaron Katz
Paul P. Foley

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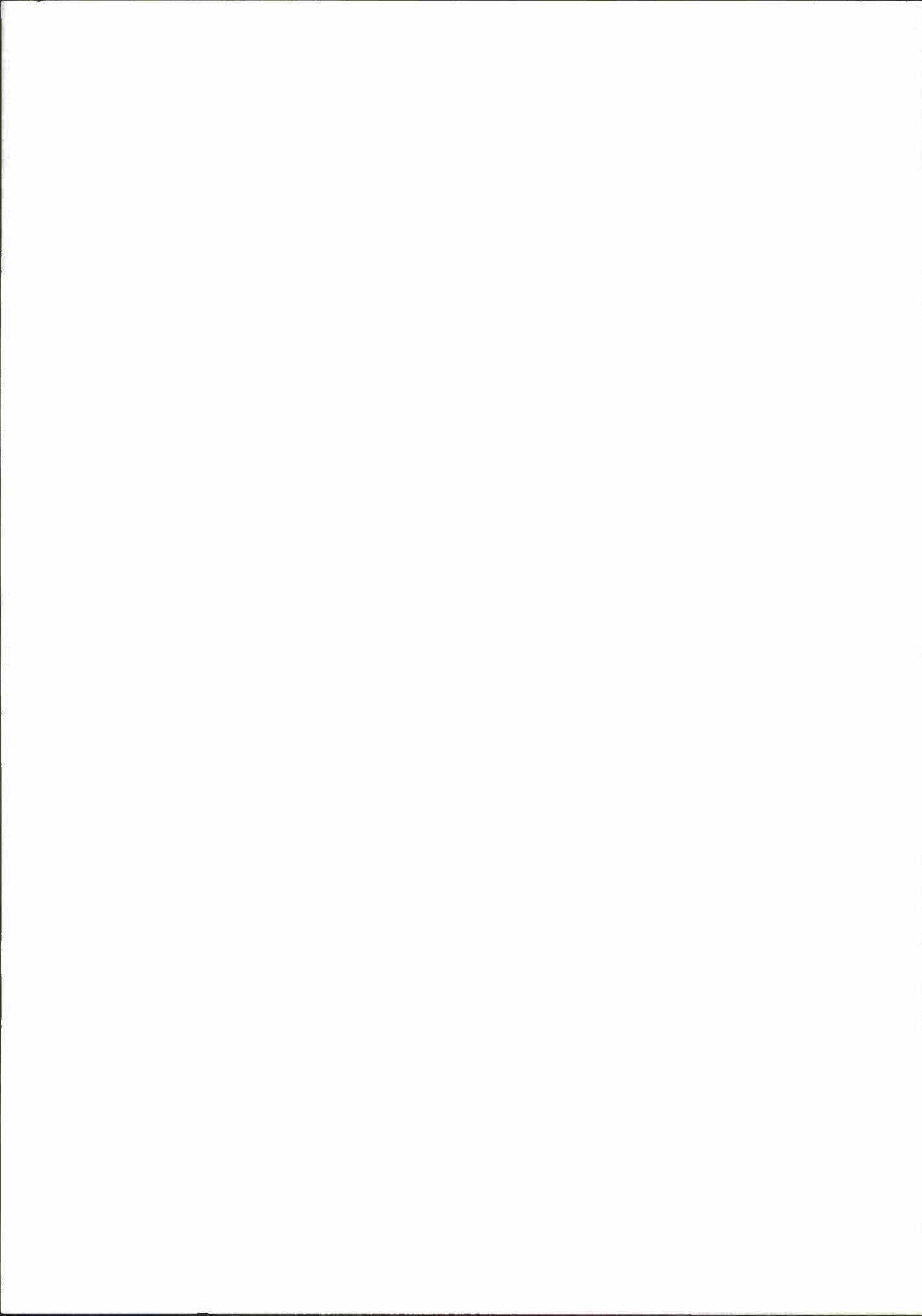
DEVELOPMENT OF A SOCIAL DISTANCE SCALE

Aaron Katz
Paul P. Foley

Reviewed by
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Approved by
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SUMMARY

Problem

As an alternative to increasing the length of deployment of Navy ships due to reduction in their number while still maintaining the same level of commitment, the Navy homeports some ships overseas. When this occurs, Navy personnel and their families are faced with making the transition to living in a new and perhaps strange environment. Yet no instrument is available for measuring adaptation to overseas living or to measure changes in adaptation, which may occur over time.

One factor, which could influence adaptation, would be the degree of willingness to relate to other individuals whose backgrounds are dissimilar to one's own. While the families who live on the local economy need to interact with foreign nationals to a greater extent than do those who live in military compounds, neither group can completely avoid engaging in these contacts. Moreover, it is primarily through direct social contacts that understanding and cooperation between people of different cultural backgrounds can be achieved. Unwillingness to engage in social contact with those who have backgrounds at variance to one's own could have serious consequences when personnel are homeported overseas. Failure to establish satisfactory interpersonal relations with host country nationals when it is widespread has potential for impairing the relationship between the host country and our own country. For this reason, increased efforts need to be taken to avoid such eventualities.

Purpose

This report describes the development of a social distance scale, which is designed to measure willingness to engage in social contact with host country nationals. Consideration was to be given to the inclusion of this scale into the questionnaire, Review of In-Country Experiences (REVICE), an instrument intended to measure adaptation to overseas living, and into other survey instruments covering issues of living in an overseas environment.

Approach

Items of varying degrees of closeness of personal contact were written. After initial tryout, 34 of these items were presented to 276 Navy enlisted personnel in the Norfolk area for evaluation of the degree of personal interaction involved in each statement. These enlisted personnel were assigned to the following activities:

USS SEATTLE (AE-3)
VF-41
NAS Oceana
USS COLUMBUS (CG-12)
USS J. F. KENNEDY (CVA-67)
USS BOULDER (LST-1190)

The distribution of judgments resulting from this procedure served as the basis for establishing social distance scale values through use of the method of successive intervals.

Findings and Conclusions

A nine-item social distance scale was developed for incorporation into Review of In-Country Experiences (REVICE) and into other survey instruments covering issues of living in an overseas environment. As evidenced by the magnitude of the correlation coefficient between the scale values based on random halves of the total sample ($\rho = .97$), this scale is highly stable. From scores on the social distance scale, the extent of willingness for social interaction with host country nationals will be inferred.

Recommendations

It is recommended that this social distance scale be incorporated into REVICE or equivalent instruments. REVICE, now containing this new measure of favorability of attitude toward social contact, would provide management with a tool for gauging the levels of ease/difficulty encountered in making the transition to living overseas by various groups homeported in the same or in different locations, at one or more points in time. Data obtained from the use of REVICE could provide additional input into the pool of variables which need to be considered in the development of improved screening methods for overseas assignment and/or in establishing the need for training in intercultural relations for personnel presently assigned to ships homeported overseas or those about to receive such assignments.
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DEVELOPMENT OF A SOCIAL DISTANCE SCALE

PROBLEM

As an alternative to increasing the length of deployments of Navy ships due to reduction in their number while maintaining the same level of commitment, the Navy homeports some ships overseas. When this occurs, Navy personnel and their families are faced with making the transition to living in a new and perhaps strange environment. Yet no instrument is available for measuring adaptation to overseas living or to measure changes in adaptation, which may occur over time.

One factor, which could influence adaptation, would be the degree of willingness to relate to other individuals whose backgrounds are dissimilar to one's own. The extent of need to interact with host country nationals would depend upon where one lives. Families living on the local economy are obligated to deal with foreign nationals in order to arrange for housing, and either because of necessity or convenience, they also interact with host country nationals in order to meet their requirements in food, clothing, household necessities, etc.. Other Navy families, who live in military compounds, likewise come in contact with foreign nationals--in shopping, in traveling, in visiting restaurants, etc.. While the families who live on the local economy need to interact with foreign nationals to a greater degree than do those who live in military compounds, neither group can completely avoid engaging in these contacts. Moreover, it is primarily through direct social contacts that understanding and cooperation between people of different cultural backgrounds can be achieved. Unwillingness to engage in social contact with those who have backgrounds at variance to one's own could have serious consequences when personnel are homeported overseas. Failure to establish satisfactory interpersonal relationships with host country nationals, when it is widespread, has potential for impairing the relationship between the host country and our own country. For this reason, increased efforts need to be taken to avoid such eventualities.

Purpose

For purposes of incorporation into the questionnaire, Review of In-Country Experiences (REVICE), whose overall purpose is to measure adaptation to overseas living, and other instruments covering issues of living in an overseas environment, a social distance scale has been constructed. The social distance scale is designed to measure the extent of willingness to engage in social contact with host country nationals. From responses to REVICE, now containing a measure of favorability of attitude toward social contact, level of adaptation

to overseas living will be inferred. It can thus serve as a standard against which it would be possible to compare groups living overseas in the same or in different locations.

BACKGROUND

The importance to the success of the Navy's homeporting program of the extent to which naval personnel are able and willing to interact effectively with host country nationals can be gleaned from the remarks made by Secretary of the Navy, John Warner, in an interview reported in the special issue of Directions, August 1972, devoted to Community Involvement. In response to the question, "Of what significance is overseas Community Involvement, especially where we have begun homeporting?", Secretary Warner stated:

"I would like to set the pace for programs of this sort throughout the Navy by emphasizing the interdependence of homeporting abroad and Community Involvement. Homeporting will not work unless your program works, and unless your program works homeporting is not going to work. As you know, Admiral Zumwalt is trying to go forward on what I regard as a very progressive and important program on homeporting and I'm giving him all the support on that project I can. The concept of homeporting abroad has just got to work. We have too little Navy stretched too far and if we can manage to satisfactorily homeport some of our fleet in foreign ports, its (sic) going to relieve the strain on the whole Navy substantially. For example, I was in Gaeta just two weeks ago and there I believe I've seen first hand some of the work that you are doing. Making the Italian culture a little better known to our men has begun to make a difference in that little isolated port. And this will lead to other projects where our men are actually involved in the community nearby."

An instrument which seems to be suited to the measurement of the willingness to interact with individuals who come from different backgrounds than oneself is the social distance scale. Bogardus (1925) first established a seven step ordinal scale for measuring social distance. This scale was considered to be a means for securing adequate interpretations of the varying degrees and grades of understanding and feelings that exist in social situations. Later, Triandis and Triandis (1965) indicated that they considered social distance to be the degree to which individuals are willing to accept people who differ from themselves into their own social group.

Utilizing an equal interval scale for measuring social distance, Triandis et al., have investigated the factors affecting social distance judgments in a number of studies (Triandis & Triandis, 1965). In these studies, it was found that a person's social distance from

other people is in part determined by the norms of his social group and in part by his personality. One consistent finding of these investigations is the importance given to race by American white subjects. In making social distance judgments, race is a much more important stimulus to Americans than are either occupation, religion or nationality (Triandis & Triandis, 1960; Triandis & Triandis, 1962; Triandis, Davis, & Takezawa, 1965). Different cultures employ different weights in the determination of social distance (Triandis & Triandis, 1965). In contrast to Americans, Greeks give more emphasis to religion whereas Germans greatly emphasize occupational status, give moderate consideration to religion and least emphasis to race. Japanese give great consideration to both occupation and race, but little to nationality. There is a great deal of variability in social distance within cultures that is attributable to the religion and social class of the subjects.

To our knowledge, no reference has been made to military personnel in previous research on social distance, which is not to infer that findings from these studies are inapplicable to a military population. The social distance scale developed in this study, based upon the judgments of military personnel, might provide the means for shedding light on this matter.

APPROACH

On the basis of the literature available on social distance measurement, several research psychologists wrote items describing various degrees of social distance. These items were edited and then administered on an individual basis to a small number of Navy civilian and military personnel to ascertain whether or not the items were clearly understood. On the basis of the tryout, changes were made in some of the items, and other items were eliminated from consideration. The net result was 34 items, which were deemed ready for presentation to judges for evaluation of the degree of personal interaction involved in each of the statements. Two hundred and seventy-six enlisted personnel in the Norfolk area served as judges of the degree of social contact indicated by each of the 34 statements. These judges were located at the following activities:

USS SEATTLE (AE-3)
VF-41
NAS Oceana
USS COLUMBUS (CG-12)
USS J. F. KENNEDY (CVA-67)
USS BOULDER (LST-1190)

The instructions for placing the statements into 11 piles of varying degrees of personal interaction are presented in Appendix A.

The judges were informed that there was no interest in their own feelings about the statements but only in how personal or impersonal each statement was. The distribution of judgments resulting from this procedure served as a basis for establishing social distance scale values through use of the method of successive intervals described by Edwards (1957) and computer program presented in Veldman (1967).

In order to establish the reliability of the social distance scale, the judges were split into two random groups of 138 each. For each of the two groups separately, the distribution of judgments of degree of personal interaction were utilized to obtain social distance scale values following the identical procedure used with the total sample. A rank difference correlation coefficient (rho) was then computed between the item scale values obtained in each group.

The criteria for the final selection of items for inclusion in the social distance scale were: (1) coverage of a wide range of closeness in personal interaction, (2) non-overlapping of item content, and (3) approximately equal size in scale distances between items. Non-overlapping of item content was determined by the examination of the magnitude of the item intercorrelation coefficients.

Scale values for the selected items were recomputed by means of the method of successive intervals (Edwards, 1957) and appropriate computer program (Veldman, 1967) using the distribution of judgments of degree of personal interaction for these items by themselves.

RESULTS

Means and standard deviations of the distribution of degree of personal interaction assigned to the 34 items by the 276 enlisted judges, as well as item intercorrelations, are shown in Appendices B and C, respectively.

Table 1 presents the distribution of judgments of closeness of personal interaction on the 34 items, as well as their social distance scale values based on the method of successive intervals along with their rank order on social distance.

Social distance scale values obtained for the 34 items in the two random samples of 138 each are presented in Appendix D. A rank difference correlation coefficient (rho) of .97 was obtained between the two sets of scale values.

The nine items selected for inclusion in the final scale of social distance are displayed in Table 2, along with the scale values obtained when these items were run by themselves in the program for obtaining scale values based on the method of successive intervals (Veldman, 1967). These items meet the criteria of coverage of a wide range of

TABLE 1

Social Distance Scaling - Preliminary

Item No.	Item statement	Scale values	Frequencies									Rank order on social distance	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1	To use the same dentist	2.29	14	7	4	8	6	16	6	8	14	17	176
2	To have my daughter marry his son	0.63	99	42	30	18	23	15	6	3	6	25	28
3	To bowl on the same team with him	1.68	11	14	12	25	29	33	28	18	24	21	58
4	To have my children be close friends with his children	1.15	19	32	38	40	26	37	19	9	11	17	28
5	To eat lunch at the same table with him	1.74	17	10	14	19	25	27	18	23	24	25	72
6	To rent a room from him	1.78	16	15	11	15	18	34	13	24	21	31	75
7	To openly converse and disclose my personal feelings to him	0.44	119	61	26	11	9	8	7	5	2	2	25
8	To have him as my employer	1.64	15	12	25	16	23	38	18	18	24	20	63
9	To perform a service for him as part of my job	1.99	18	9	8	11	14	15	17	18	19	32	114
10	To invite him to a dinner party at my home	0.78	27	29	67	47	38	19	12	7	9	8	10
11	To ask him to join a private club to which I belong	0.84	29	38	41	47	41	27	16	8	6	5	17
12	To accept him as a member of my community	1.73	19	17	10	14	21	27	23	20	18	34	72
13	To double with him on a date	0.87	29	44	49	39	39	23	7	8	7	6	24
14	To have my children go to school with his children	1.76	18	16	14	10	23	32	15	18	23	20	87
15	To be seen in public with him	1.74	14	19	18	10	24	32	14	16	22	25	82
16	To invite him to go with me on an extensive trip to another country	0.60	65	64	50	18	19	18	7	5	5	7	18
17	To have him teach my children	1.52	21	13	30	20	28	24	16	27	18	22	56
18	To rent a room to him	1.52	23	18	16	16	28	35	22	25	16	22	53
19	To invite him over to watch television in my home	0.91	19	33	53	46	34	23	15	23	15	2	13
20	To live next door to him	1.56	20	12	18	23	26	37	22	26	17	18	55
21	To do business with him	1.78	15	8	25	17	13	27	19	24	26	25	77

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 1 (continued)

Item No.	Item statement	Scale values	Frequencies									Rank order on social distance ^a
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
22	To have my children play with his children	1.28	22	20	28	37	33	32	18	21	14	18
23	To accept him as my family's friend	0.65	39	48	61	44	12	26	12	8	10	4
24	To marry him/her	0.10	223	6	7	1	6	3	1	3	2	5
25	To have my daughter date his son	0.92	51	38	36	30	31	22	9	9	8	12
26	To invite him to my home for Thanksgiving dinner	0.55	34	58	69	38	30	15	9	3	7	3
27	To share an apartment with him	0.51	65	75	38	30	18	12	6	4	8	3
28	To accept him as an intimate friend	0.28	111	71	24	10	8	13	9	10	7	2
29	To accept him as my work supervisor	1.61	16	9	20	26	25	38	22	23	16	24
30	To attend a sports activity with him	1.43	13	15	21	32	36	35	32	26	17	12
31	To ask him to join me for lunch	1.14	20	15	35	44	43	36	20	24	10	6
32	To openly discuss politics with him	1.72	17	6	19	17	30	35	20	15	15	31
33	To work in the same office with him	1.86	14	8	17	10	23	25	21	24	19	26
34	To accept him as a roommate	0.67	48	52	46	37	25	20	9	10	8	2

Note:--

^a1 indicates the greatest social distance; 34 indicates the least social distance.

TABLE 2

Social Distance Scaling - Final Scale

Item No.	Item statement	Scale values	Frequencies						Rank order on social distance ^a			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	To perform a service for him as part of my job	2.03	18	9	8	11	14	15	17	18	19	32
21	To do business with him	1.83	15	8	25	17	13	27	19	24	26	25
29	To accept him as my work supervisor	1.66	16	9	20	26	25	38	22	23	16	24
30	To attend a sports activity with him	1.47	13	15	21	32	36	35	32	26	17	12
4	To have my children be close friends with his children	1.20	19	32	38	40	26	37	19	9	11	17
25	To have my daughter date his son	0.96	51	38	36	30	31	22	9	9	8	12
34	To accept him as a roommate	0.71	48	52	46	37	25	20	9	10	8	2
26	To invite him to my home for Thanksgiving dinner	0.60	34	58	69	38	30	15	9	3	7	3
7	To openly converse and disclose my personal feelings to him	0.49	119	61	26	11	9	8	7	5	2	2

Note.--

^a1 indicates greatest social distance; 9 indicates least social distance.

social distance, non-overlapping of item content, and scale distances between items of approximately equal size.

CONCLUSIONS

A nine-item social distance scale has been developed for possible incorporation into Review of In-Country Experiences (REVICE) and other survey instruments relating to issues of living in an overseas environment. As evidenced by the magnitude of the correlation coefficient between the scale values based on random halves of the total sample ($\rho = .97$), this social distance scale is highly stable. From scores on the social distance scale, the extent of willingness for social interaction will be inferred. The higher the score, the greater the social distance and the less the willingness to engage in social contact with host country nationals. Vice versa, the lower the score, the less the social distance and the greater the desire for social contact.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the social distance scale developed in this study be incorporated into REVICE and any future instruments covering issues of living in an overseas environment. REVICE¹, now including a measure of willingness to interact with foreign nationals, would provide management with a tool for gauging levels of ease/difficulty encountered in making the transition to living overseas by various groups homeported in the same or in different locations, at one or more points in time. From information on levels of adaptation, it would be possible to establish the identity of groups which adapt most readily and those who have the most difficulty in adapting to living in a foreign culture. Such data could provide additional input into the pool of variables which need to be considered in the development of improved screening methods for overseas assignment and/or in establishing the need for training in intercultural relations for personnel presently assigned to ships homeported overseas or those about to receive such assignments.

Inasmuch as willingness to interact with host country nationals might very well help to explain satisfaction with an overseas assignment, scores on the social distance scale will be correlated with the item in REVICE, which is intended to measure satisfaction with present overseas tour. If a high relationship is found, it would suggest the need for giving more attention for improving level of willingness to engage in social contact with host country nationals.

¹The instrument, REVICE, has been made the Addendum to the Navy Human Goals Survey. The latter survey is designed to assess the extent to which Navy commands meet the objectives of the Navy Human Goals Plan.

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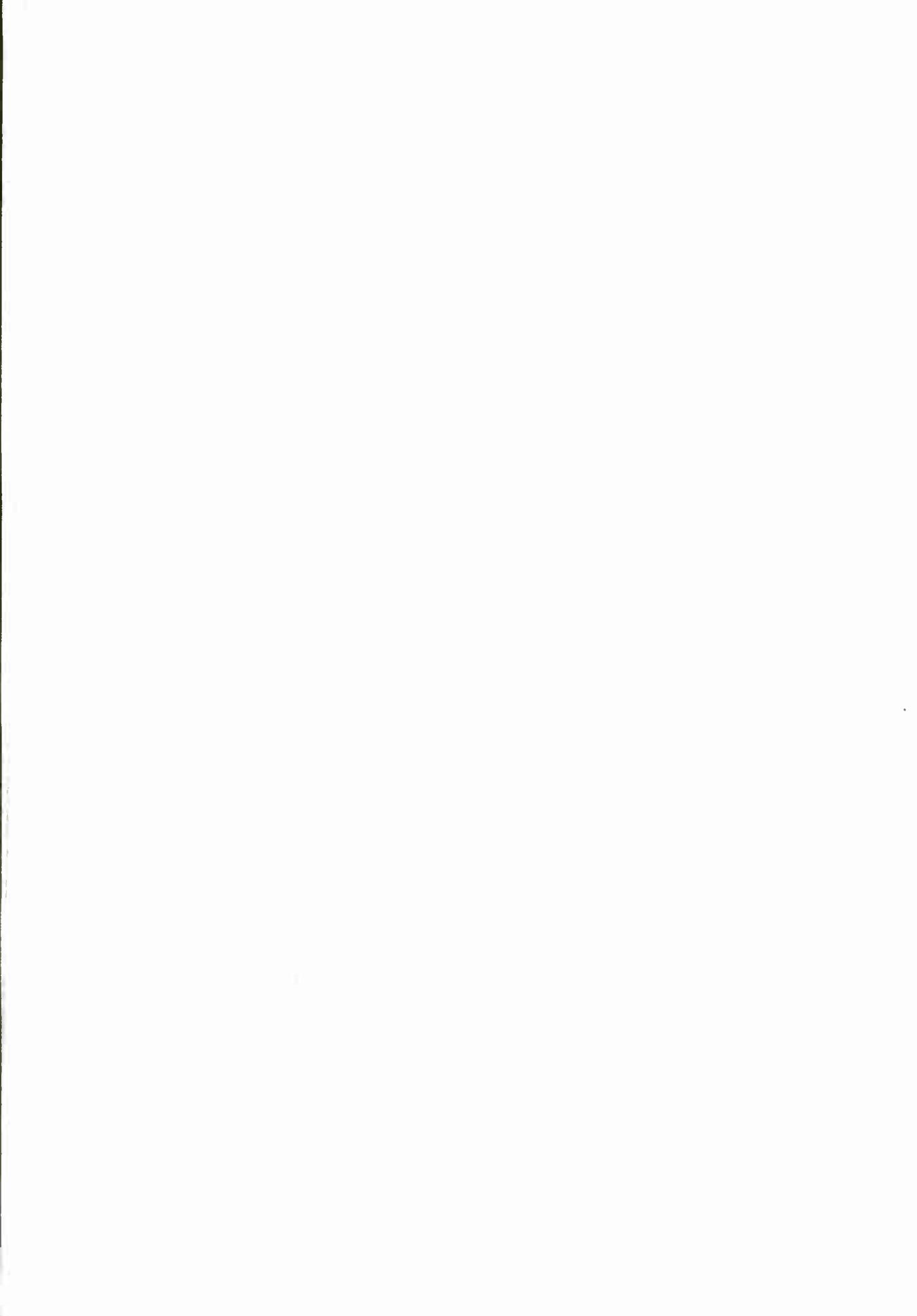
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APPENDIX A



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY NAVAL PERSONNEL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY WASHINGTON NAVY YARD WASHINGTON, D. C. ~~X00394~~ 20374

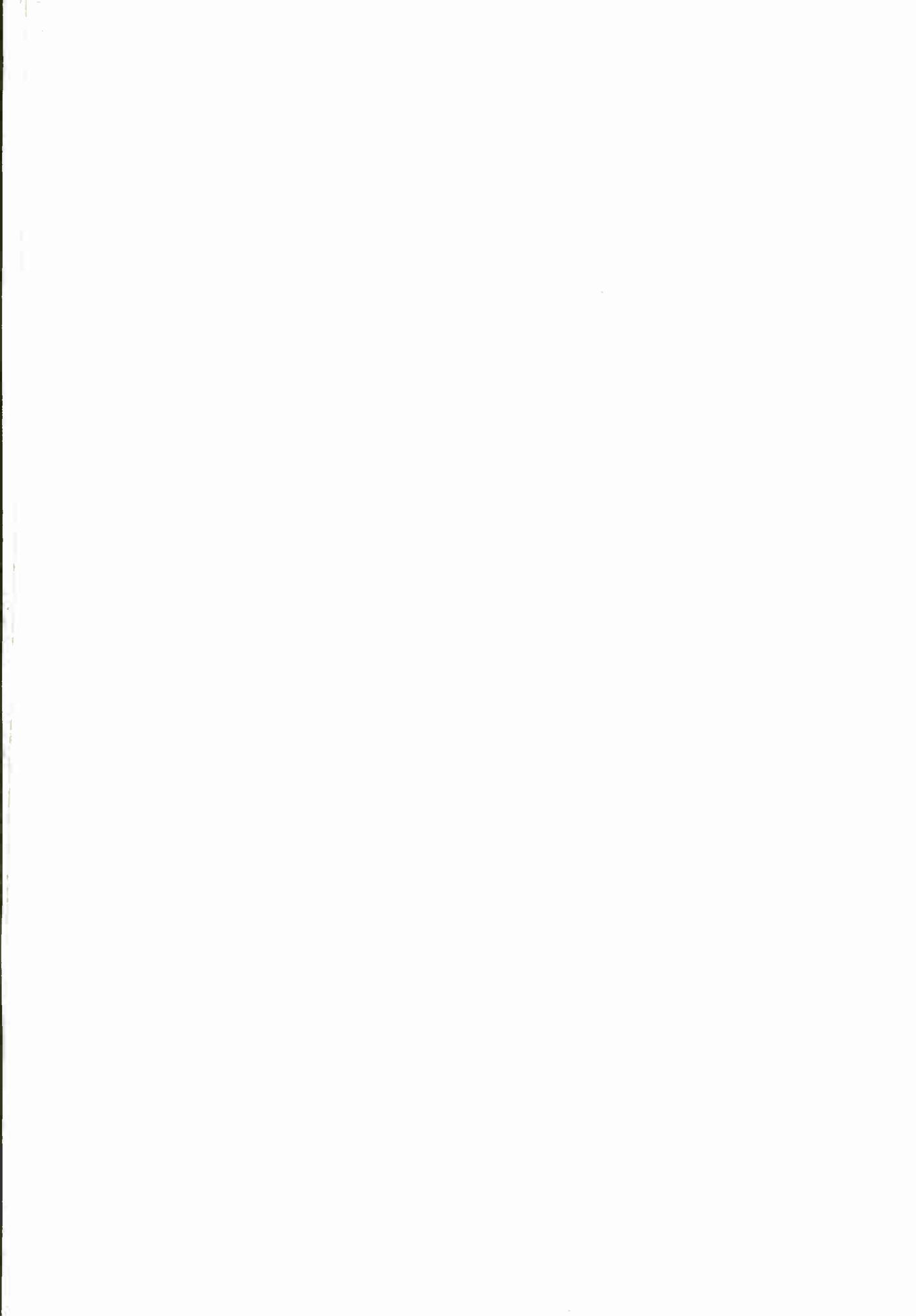
INSTRUCTIONS FOR EVALUATING SOCIAL DISTANCE

You have been selected to judge a series of statements which describe various social situations in which you may or may not have taken part. Your task is to indicate in your own opinion, how personal or impersonal you feel each statement is.

In your package you will find 34 3X5 cards, each containing a single statement which describes situations requiring different degrees of closeness with another person. For every one of the 3X5 cards there is a statement code in the upper left hand corner and a space in the upper right hand corner provided for the pile number (which will be explained later); as well as the statement itself. The 34 statements are in no particular order with regard to closeness to another person.

Also included in your package are 11 5X8 cards, numbered from 1 to 11, representing the eleven piles that you are to put the 34 statements into. Place in front of you the 11 5X8 cards from left to right. After reading through the 34 statements take each one separately and depending upon your judgement of how personal or impersonal the item is, place it into one of the 11 piles. In pile 1 you should put those items that in your opinion imply an extremely high degree of personal interaction or closeness. In pile 2 you should put those items that show the next highest degree of personal interaction and closeness; and so on. Therefore, the statements that you put into each pile should imply a lesser degree of closeness or personal interaction than the ones in the piles before them. Pile 11 should contain those statements that imply extremely impersonal interaction and no closeness. You do not have to personally agree with any of the statements; your job is merely to place them in a particular pile according to their degree of closeness. Feel free to put the cards into any of the 11 piles but you do not have to try to get the same number of cards in each pile. Each time you put a card in a particular category, write in the space provided, the number of the pile in which you put it. For instance, if you put statement X in pile 11, write an 11 in the upper right hand corner of the 3X5 card. After recording your judgements, check through each pile to make sure that you do not want to make any changes.

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APPENDIX B

TABLE 3

Means and Standard Deviations of Judgments of
Item Social Distance

Variable (Item No.)	Mean	Standard deviation
1	9.19	3.05
2	3.71	3.26
3	6.96	3.13
4	5.40	3.04
5	7.28	3.28
6	7.39	3.34
7	3.11	3.12
8	6.88	3.31
9	8.23	3.31
10	4.54	4.45
11	4.53	2.68
12	7.32	3.34
13	4.54	2.90
14	7.43	3.37
15	7.33	3.38
16	3.70	2.93
17	6.62	3.35
18	6.60	3.31
19	4.79	2.63
20	6.67	3.23
21	7.45	3.25
22	5.81	3.10
23	4.02	2.63
24	2.15	2.87
25	4.63	3.26
26	3.76	2.40
27	3.49	2.79
28	2.89	2.67
29	6.88	3.14
30	6.21	2.91
31	5.38	2.74
32	7.17	3.26
33	7.62	3.27
34	3.96	2.79

(REVERSE SIDE BLANK)

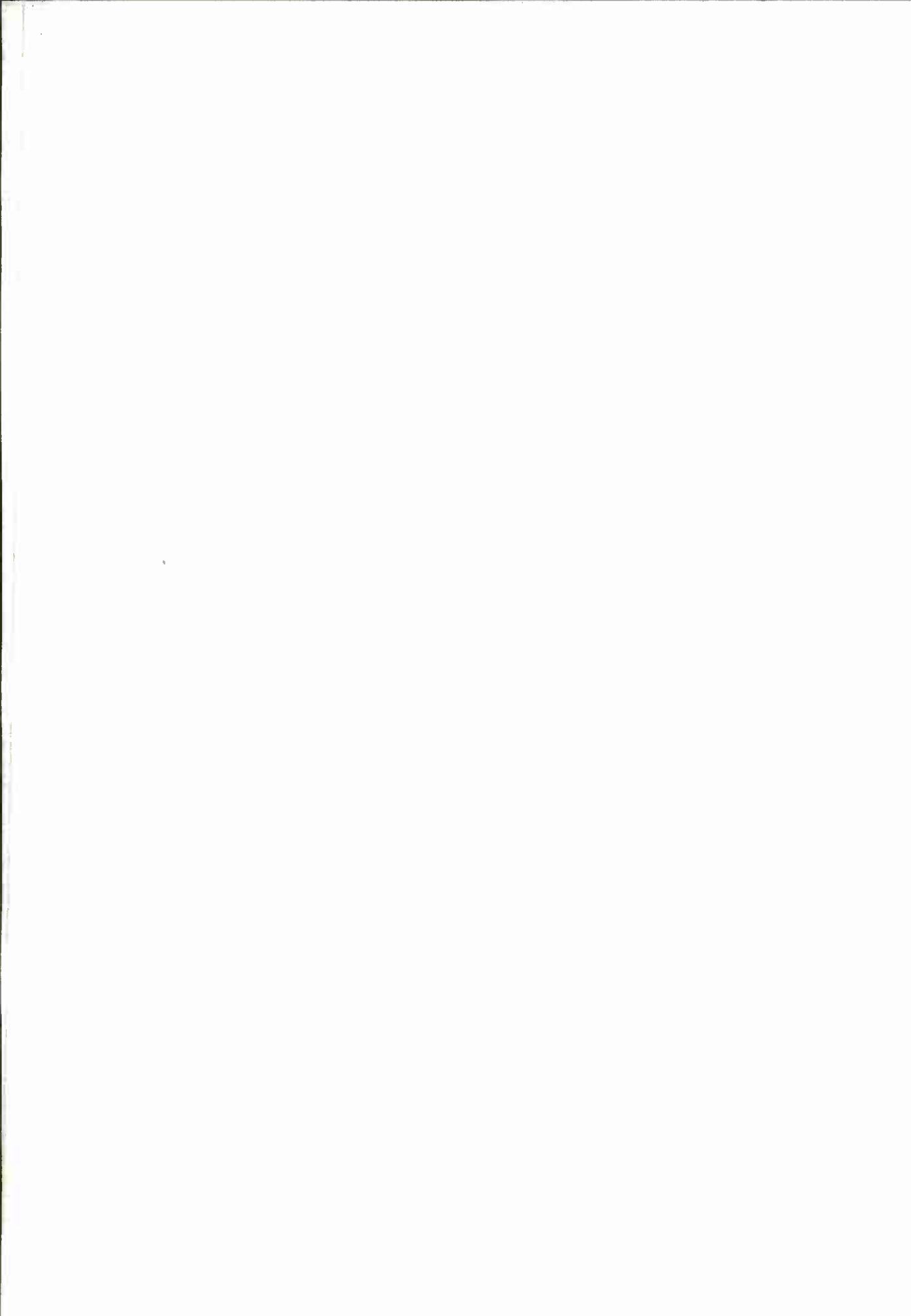


TABLE 4

Intercorrelation Matrix of Judgments of
Item Social Distance

Item No.	Variable																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	1.00																
2	-0.17	1.00															
3	0.45	-0.09	1.00														
4	0.23	0.25	0.29	1.00													
5	0.49	-0.03	0.44	0.34	1.00												
6	0.33	0.02	0.31	0.29	0.21	1.00											
7	-0.22	0.39	-0.07	-0.04	-0.10	-0.06	1.00										
8	0.41	0.07	0.32	0.29	0.28	0.35	-0.05	1.00									
9	0.55	-0.14	0.41	0.39	0.47	0.44	-0.24	0.41	1.00								
10	0.04	0.14	0.16	0.10	0.22	0.05	0.14	-0.00	0.05	1.00							
11	0.09	0.22	0.20	0.17	0.10	0.16	0.30	0.21	0.00	0.18	1.00						
12	0.46	-0.03	0.39	0.49	0.45	0.34	-0.22	0.39	0.53	0.08	0.06	1.00					
13	-0.14	0.38	0.05	-0.03	0.03	0.08	0.48	0.03	-0.14	0.25	0.43	-0.03	1.00				
14	0.55	-0.04	0.43	0.52	0.46	0.37	-0.29	0.38	0.58	0.04	0.06	0.58	-0.12	1.00			
15	0.49	-0.01	0.46	0.38	0.61	0.18	-0.19	0.36	0.42	0.19	0.10	0.48	0.01	0.48	1.00		
16	-0.15	0.31	0.02	0.02	-0.04	-0.09	0.57	-0.02	-0.24	-0.20	0.47	-0.14	-0.05	-0.23	-0.06	1.00	
17	0.37	0.12	0.15	0.40	0.24	0.28	-0.09	0.37	0.34	-0.01	0.19	0.25	-0.06	0.45	0.26	-0.03	1.00
18	0.29	0.16	0.19	0.35	0.19	0.53	0.05	0.29	0.26	0.12	0.18	0.23	0.07	0.29	0.20	-0.04	0.34
19	0.04	0.16	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.10	0.32	0.05	0.02	0.34	0.47	0.10	0.47	0.09	0.22	0.48	0.16
20	0.42	0.06	0.48	0.43	0.43	0.37	-0.15	0.40	0.42	0.10	0.21	0.43	-0.00	0.49	-0.11	0.44	
21	0.45	-0.02	0.36	0.38	0.35	0.47	-0.11	0.51	0.64	0.04	0.11	0.46	-0.05	0.48	0.35	-0.10	0.42
22	0.39	0.06	0.31	0.67	0.46	0.29	-0.10	0.32	0.47	0.12	0.16	0.49	-0.01	0.59	0.49	-0.02	0.38
23	0.15	0.06	0.32	0.36	0.21	0.19	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.21	0.33	0.30	0.21	0.26	0.29	0.30	0.34
24	-0.47	0.50	-0.30	-0.19	-0.32	-0.17	0.54	-0.19	-0.43	0.08	0.20	-0.38	0.41	-0.41	-0.36	0.42	-0.21
25	-0.06	0.77	-0.03	0.27	0.03	0.12	0.23	0.16	0.01	0.14	0.19	0.37	0.05	0.05	0.21	0.20	
26	-0.01	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.08	0.42	-0.04	-0.07	0.32	0.47	0.05	0.44	-0.01	0.16	0.51	-0.03
27	-0.18	0.33	0.05	0.10	-0.03	0.10	0.53	0.11	-0.22	0.25	0.38	-0.09	0.55	-0.13	-0.03	0.56	0.03
28	-0.25	0.24	0.03	0.14	-0.09	-0.04	0.58	-0.05	-0.12	0.21	0.32	-0.10	0.43	-0.10	0.47	-0.07	
29	0.35	0.06	0.38	0.39	0.32	0.33	-0.00	0.65	0.51	0.05	0.15	0.42	0.02	0.36	-0.03	0.42	
30	0.46	-0.15	0.48	0.26	0.47	0.22	0.01	0.25	0.32	0.20	0.17	0.34	0.08	0.33	0.49	0.08	0.22
31	0.27	0.05	0.48	0.32	0.42	0.28	0.13	0.24	0.31	0.24	0.38	0.26	0.23	0.36	0.26	0.26	
32	0.22	0.01	0.32	0.22	0.24	0.20	0.07	0.27	0.23	0.08	0.19	0.26	0.23	0.19	0.12	0.25	
33	0.54	-0.10	0.57	0.25	0.47	0.32	-0.10	0.48	0.51	0.09	0.07	0.45	-0.05	0.46	0.50	0.02	0.17
34	-0.03	0.31	0.17	0.18	0.12	0.11	0.41	0.28	-0.02	0.22	0.42	0.06	-0.42	0.06	-0.02	0.46	0.14

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 4 (continued)

Item No.	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	Variable
																		1.00
18	1.00																	
19	0.21	1.00																
20	0.30	0.19	1.00															
21	0.32	0.05	0.39	1.00														
22	0.32	0.38	0.48	0.39	1.00													
23	0.26	0.45	0.32	0.17	0.40	1.00												
24	0.00	0.13	-0.27	-0.28	-0.29	-0.05	1.00											
25	0.24	0.14	0.18	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.38	1.00										
26	0.20	0.62	0.20	-0.02	0.21	0.49	0.24	0.17	1.00									
27	0.19	0.47	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.39	0.27	0.50	1.00									
28	0.05	0.36	-0.07	-0.11	0.07	0.27	0.37	0.12	0.41	0.34	1.00							
29	0.24	0.14	0.33	0.51	0.35	0.17	-0.20	0.10	0.03	0.07	0.09	1.00						
30	0.21	0.32	0.33	0.28	0.41	0.35	-0.27	-0.06	0.27	0.08	0.07	0.24	1.00					
31	0.23	0.56	0.36	0.31	0.39	0.33	-0.18	0.08	0.40	0.26	0.21	0.44	1.00					
32	0.12	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.33	0.20	-0.16	-0.01	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.23	0.37	1.00				
33	0.23	0.15	0.44	0.46	0.38	0.27	-0.35	0.02	0.07	0.01	-0.07	0.46	0.43	0.33	0.33	1.00		
34	0.23	0.42	0.14	0.14	0.11	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.42	0.65	0.32	0.18	0.15	0.27	0.18	0.16	0.16	1.00

APPENDIX D

TABLE 5

Social Distance Scale Values Based on Judgments of Two
 Random Samples of Enlisted Personnel
 (N=138 each)

Item No.	Scale Value	
	Sample 1	Sample 2
1	2.19	2.51
2	0.52	0.80
3	1.62	1.79
4	1.00	1.31
5	1.62	1.91
6	1.66	1.95
7	0.33	0.60
8	1.49	1.85
9	1.84	2.21
10	0.71	0.92
11	0.80	0.92
12	1.58	1.94
13	0.86	0.94
14	1.64	1.93
15	1.65	1.88
16	0.56	0.67
17	1.43	1.67
18	1.43	1.66
19	0.92	0.95
20	1.46	1.70
21	1.64	1.98
22	1.19	1.42
23	0.60	0.78
24	0.05	0.18
25	0.77	1.11
26	0.53	0.63
27	0.53	0.49
28	0.17	0.42
29	1.42	1.88
30	1.28	1.63
31	1.08	1.24
32	1.63	1.84
33	1.73	2.06
34	0.60	0.77

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